Twenty-One Persons With Talls.

actually captured, photographed, lionzed, and duly reported on, we shall con-

naked, in the woods of New Britain. The

## GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BRIDE SKETCH OF THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN SO RIGHLY HONORED.

Some Facts in His Life That May Have Been Forgotten, But Are Pertinent at This Time-His Childhood, Early Banbood, Marriage, Service in the Field, and as President.

George Washington, the first president of these United States, was born Feb. 11, 1732 (old style) in Washington parish, Westmoreland county, Va., near the junction of Pope's creek with the Potomac.

His father, Augustine Washington, was twice married, and the second wife, Mary Ball, was the mother of him whom the sation honors to-day. Early in his childheed the home where Washington was born was destroyed by fire, and Augusborn was destroyed by hre, and Augus-tine Washington removed then, with his wife and five children, to another satate which he owned on the north bank of the Rappshannock, near Fredericksburg. In 1743 Augustine Washington died, leaving a large landed estate, and that part which is now historic as the home of the father of his country, known as Mount Varnon, was by will left to Lawrence, the elder brother of Gen. Washington.

AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, f-om what little history tells us of him, was man of great capacities and possessed of an education far beyond that of the majority of the neighboring gentry, and it was from him that George Washington learned the higher mathematics that made him at the age of 18 the most expert and best known surgery is all expert and best known surveyor in all Virginia. Of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington, the hero's own writings show that he inherited many of the best traits that made him so great a leader of men; wisdom, prudence, and discretion, and a grand calmness and dignity of bearing that only on very few known occasions was lost sight of in the inherited flery temperament of his father's warrior au-

centors.

Soon after the death of Augustine Washington the family removed to the estate devised to Lawrence, who was then a captain in one of the three American regiments with Admiral Vernon in the great expedition to the Spanish Main and Cartagena, and it was from this circumstance that

THE NAME "MOUNT VEBNON" was conferred by Capt. Washington upon his estate in honor of his admired and gallaut commander. It was soon afterward, in 1746, when about 14 years of age and through the influence of Admiral Vernou, that Washington was appointed a midshipman in the British navy, and it is related that his luggage was already on board a frighte then lying in the Potomac, near Piscataway creek, when, in compliance with the tears and entreaties of his widowed mother, he turned back and declined his warrant, although strongly tempted by the prosalthough strongly tempted by the pros-pect of seeing the world affoat under the ensign of his then ruler. Washington, as above told, early adopted

washington, as above told, early adopted surveying as a profession, and was largely employed by that Lord Fairfax who was the owner of more than 5,000,000 acres of Virginia lands, which he had inherited from his mother, a daughter of Lord Culpepper. In this employment the young surveyor became intimately acquainted with the geography of the Shenandoah valley and the country west to the Obic and that geography of the Shenandoan valley and the country west to the Ohio, and that led, in 1751, to his appointment as major and adjutant general of the forces raised to protect the western frontier against the already anticipated French and Indian war. In that same year he was forced to resign his commission, in order to accompany his brother Lawrence to the West Indies in a search for health. In the next year Lawrence died, and, being followed soon after by his instant daughter, George Washington succeeded to the estate that is new

THE MECCA OF ALL PATRIOTIC AMER.

THE MECCA OF ALL PATRIOTIC AMPRICANS.

In the fall of 1753 Washington, not yet 22 years of age, was selected by Gov. Dinwiddle, of Virginis, to bear dispatches to the French commandant on the lakes, and on the information gained on the perilous winter trip a regiment was raised in the next year for frontier service, of which Washington, declining the command, was made lieutenant colonel, but not long after became its colonel. With this command Washington was first in action on May 28, 1754, in a skirmish near Great Meadows, in Pennsylvania, where all of the French command were either killed or captured. In the next year occurred the disastrous expedition of Braddock against Fert Duquesne, in which Washington (who had resigned his commission in disgust at the custom which gave precedence to any officer holding a fire any stream of the commission o gave precedence to any officer holding a royal commission over all colonial offieers), served as a volunteer aid-de-camp to Gen. Braddock. In the same year a brigade was raised to protect the Virginia frontier, the command of which was given to Washington, and this he retained until the end of the French war, when he reaigned. During this period of ser-vice he made strong efforts to obtain pro-motion to

A ROYAL COMMISSION IN THE BRITISH

motion to

A ROYAL COMMISSION IN THE BRITISH

ARMY,
but received, as another historian fell s ns,
"nothing but a good-natured rebuke from
George II and a sneer from Horace Walpole."

In the summer of 1758 his long wooing
of Mistross Martha Custis, the widow of
John Parke Custis, a neighbor, resulted
is an engagement of marriage, which was
consummated Jan. 17, 1759, and he retired to his Mount Vernon estate to confluct his private affairs during the greater
portions of each year, while his winters
were spent at the colonial capitol of Williamsburg in attendance on the general
assembly, of which he was a member.

The ties that bound the colonies and
the mother country, as the years passed
by, grow with each year a wider space
apart, and while Washington labored to
soothe his countrymen and heal the
wounds of discord, when the time for
action came he was of the first to stand
forward with hand and sword, booted and
spurred for the struggle which he carried to the successful end that was then
the world.

After the "shot heard round the world"
was fired at Lexington the continent al
congress, on June 15, 1775, elected Gon.

was fired at Lexington the continental congress, on June 15, 1775, elected Gon. Washington, then 43 years old,

Washington, then 43 years old,
"COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMIES"

of the colonies, and in the same month
he assumed command of the little forces
at Boston. Of his subsequent career
during the war of the revolution the
world knows better than these columns
can tell of how he battled with the
trained veterans of the British army and
its mercenary allies; of his patient forbearance with the freeulent braggars Lee and
others, and his endurance in hard-hips,
which he shared alike with his suffering
subordinates, until the glorious ond came
when he laid down his sword and made
his famous parting address Dec. 23, 1783,
at Aunapolis before the congress of the
colonies he had moulded into a freed
nation.

Betiring again to his beloved Mount

Retiring again to his beloved Mount Vernon he remained quietly until May, 1787, when he went to Philadelphia as a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, under which he was unanimously elected as the first president, and was sworn into office in New York city, April 30, 1789. IN THIS FIRST ELECTION OF PRESIDENT the state of New York did not participate.

IN THIS PIRST ELECTION OF PRESIDENT the state of New York did not participate, no electors being chosen, and it is the only instance in our political history where the electoral college was unanimous in its selection of the chief magistrate of the federal union.

In his great civic office he was no less great than in his career as a soldier. The nation, and even his own cabinet, was divided on questions which related to the administration of the newly-bern country. The foteralists, those who had urged the adoption of the federal constitution, advocated the assumption by the union of the debts incurred by the individual colonies during the revolution, and this was opposed by various states, pylucipally the southern ones, whose constitutions to the common cause had been

small. Col. Hamilton, one of Washington's aides-de-r p, and his secretary of the treasury, r Gen. Knox, were the supporters of Washington's policy, in which they were bitterly opposed by Jefferson, the secretary of state, and Randolph, the attorney general.

RE-ELECTED THE SECOND TIME

RF-ELECTED THE SECOND TIME
to the presidency, against his carnest
wish to retire to private life, his second
administration was made so bitter by the
profuse abuse which he received from his
jealous inferiors and the public press, he
positively refused another election for
the third term, and on Sopt. I7, 1796, issued the "Farewell Address" which all
Americans know so well.

In the next year, when Adams was
president, our complications with France
had become so serious that "the hand of
fate held up the curtained door of war,"
and the country turned to him who had
successfully led to safety through one
struggle. When the prespect of war grow
more serious congress created for the
army the rank of lieutenant general,
which Washington had before held under
a French commission during the revolua French commission during the revolu-tion, and Washington was commissioned to that rank July 3, 1795, and

HELD IT UNTIL HIS DEATH. Washington died shortly before mid-night, Dec. 14, 1700, at his home at Mount Vernon, of acute laryngitus, and was buried three days later in the private cometery on his estate.

cometery on his estate.

In the resolution in troduced in the house of representatives of the United States by John Marshall (afterward chief justice), but drawn by Gen. "Light Horse" Harry Lee. Washington was described as the one man who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens."

Chicken Cholera Remedy. Anything that will check the rayages Anything that will check the ravages of chickon cholers will be of great value. Therefore the following, recommended by Dr. D. E. Salmen, than whem there is no higher authority, is given here: A very cheap and most effective disinfectant is a solution made by adding three pounds of sulphuric acid to forty gallons of water (or one-fourth pound of sulphuric acid to three and a hair gallons of water, mixing evenly by agitating or stirring. This may be applied to small surfaces with a small watering-pot, or to larger grounds with a barrel mounted on wheels and arranged like a street sprinkler. In disinfecting poultry houses the manure must be first thoroughly scraped upand removed beyond the reach of the fowler a slight sprinkling is not sufficient, but the floors and roosts and grounds must be thoroughly saturated with the solution, so that no particle of dust, however small, escapes being wet. It is impossible to thoroughly disinfect if the manure is not removed from the roosting places. Sulphuric acid is very cheap, costing at retail not more than 25 cents a pound, and at wholesale but 5 or 6 cents. The barrel of disinfecting solution can, therefore, be made for less than \$1, and should be thoroughly applied. It must be remembered, too, that sulphuric acid is a dangerous drug to handle; it destroys clothing and cauterizes the flesh wherever it touches. of chicken cholers will be of great value. wherever it touches.

Several car loads of Russian flavseed have been sold in the New York market during the past month at about \$1.50 per bushel. It will be used for seed in Iowa, Dakota, and Minnesota, in all of which sections a good deal of attention is being directed to the culture of flax, mainly for the seed, which has been bringing good

At the annual meeting of the Illinois state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic the following resolution was passed;

Resolved, That we, the representatives of 20,000 soliders, who, following the flag of our illustrious comrade, U.S. Grant, in our annual encampment assembled, unanimously request our representatives in congress to urge the passage of the Edmunds bill, which has already passed the senate, placing him on the retired list of the army as a measure of common justice toward our patriot soldier, and that the assistant adjutant general beinstructed to telegraph a copy of this resolution to Gen. T. J. Henderson of our congressional delegation. sublic the following resolution was passed :

NEW PUBLICATIONS

UNING CAMPS. A STUDY IN AMERICAN FRONTIER GOVERNMENT. By CHARLES HOWARD SRINS. New York: Charles Scribur's Soils, 1880. Washington: William The present interesting volume is one

of the best fruits of the system of studies

in American institutions, began at the

Johns Hopkins University, and thus far carried out with very gratifying results. Mr. Shinn's analysis and treatment of his subject are complete and not over-done. The subject grows in interest as one reads, and the remarkable continuity of enstoins, laws, and traits so often insisted upon by followers of Mr. Maine and his school, is here amply illustrated

This study of the mining law system of the United States is intended as a contribution to American Institutional History. We have the mining camp commonwealth as seen in the early Spanish land system in Mexico and California, and in the states and territories of the remote west. We meet priest, alcalde and commandante, at the mission, in the pueble or in the preside. The value of the present contribution lies in the fact that it is on a line with the best American research into the rise and development of our civic communities, towns, parishes and counties. It is here that the scholarly American places himself on a line with the valuable labors of the Von Maurers, Lavelye, Kovalesky, Maine, Seebolm and Nasse, in the domain of land-tenure. Here we find traces of the "three-fold system" of the Teutonic farmers, the village moot, the Russian mir and the Swiss Landesgemoinde, the Saxon territorial tithings, the English parish assemblies and the New England town meetings, all connected by one or more lives stream or shadow. bution to American Institutional Hisparish assemblies and the New England town meetings, all connected by one or more lines, strong or shadowy, with our rude border mining laws. A vast portion of our western states trace their institutional life from the mining camp. The local law envolved by it held its place, and indeed extended its sway and gained recognition even from the supreme court of the United States, crystallizing its varieties and forms and exceptions into what we now know as the "American system of mining law." Mr. Shinu, in twenty-five chapters, discusses the ancient and medioval systems, the codes of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, Cornwall customs, the Spanish-American systwelfth and thirteenth centuries, Corn-wall customs, the Spanish-American sys-tom, the early California experiences of '49, land law legislation, and the social and intellectual effects of the mining camplife and laws upon our western de-velopment. A list of the authorities con-sulted and an index add to the value of this valuable contribution to our Ameri-can institutional history. It is compact, accurate, and scholarly, and pervaded by a true American spirit, worthy of the theme and commendable in the writer.

Literary Notes.

G. P. Punnam's Sons will publish shortly a new book entitled "Man's Birthright, or the Higher Law of Property," by E. H. G. Clark.

A new edition of "On a Margin" will be issued next week by Fords, Howard, and Hulbert. The writer of the book is Julius Chambers, Philadelphia correspondent New York Herald. The authorship has been variously ascribed to ex-Senator Conkling, E. C. Stedman, and others.

Lient. Frederick Sebwatka begins in March St. Nicholas a series of illustrated articles describing the sports and occur-

March St. Nicholas a series of illustrated articles describing the sports and occupations of the Eskimoboys and girls. The same magazine describes George Washington's first inauguration.

Among the current monumental literature is an illustrated poem by R. H. Ball, published by J. L. Whittington, this city, entitled "Washington, The Father of his Country." Also, "The Monument and Cross," an ode for the dedication, by Horace Harris, published by Washington News Company.

"Lay thy sweet hands in mine and trust in me." he said, but she only remarked that she had neuralgia and must hold her head Then he bought her a bottle of Salvation Oil for 25 cents. Now he holds her sweet hands by the hour.

nized by the men attaching these of wild mized by the men attaching those of wild animals to their dress when performing any particularly secred denses. Indeed, the train of a fashiomable lady, or a great officer of state like the lord chancellor, and of a debutante at court may be referred to a similar inarticulate longing after what nature has emitted to supply.—London Standard. The discovery of the tailed man has been so often announced that until he is tinue skeptical regarding the "well authenticated statement' of this interesting personage running wild, and presumably

Setting aside the story of a child in Newcastle which was born with a tail one and
one-fourth inches long. Dr. Max Bertels,
a distinguished German anthropologist,
has, within the last four years, investigated twenty-one well-authonticated cases
of persons having been born with tails.
There is, therefore, no reason for scouting
the idea that men provided with the superfluity in question may exist, since it
is an essential principle of modern biology
that any peculiarity may become hereditary, and that there is a tendency to
perpetuate these accidental "sports" for
"the good of the species." In early life
the os coccygis, or termination of the saernm—which in the adult condition is
tucked in—projects somewhat, and Prof. ment which was continued to the utmost confines of the see. The whim or the comfort of one exalted or dandiscal personage may likewise, in the cut of a coat or the form of a shoe, go round the world. Unconsciously even we republicans are subjects of a king, and the severe and scomfal defier of the authority of the British crown defies it in a coat whose "cut" is a docile acknowledgement of that crown's resistless power. The influence of a social leader is shown in nothing so strongly as in his ability to make two continents wear clothes cut as he chooses.—George William Cartis, in Harper's Magazine for February.

Henry Vaughn says that for three days he rode up and down the valley of the Sun rivar in Montana, where from 10,000 to 15,000 eatile have been since cold weather began and found only seven dead eatile—two cows, a yearling, and four calves, three of the latter having evidently been killed by welves. He says: "Taking the cattle on an average they are in as good condition as in average winters in this section, and I have seen to-day what would be a credit to Montana if they were butchered and sent to the New Orleans Exposition. In fact, they look as fat as they were at the fall round-up." crum—which in the adult condition is tucked in—projects somewhat, and Prof. Ernst Hacckl, who regards these bones as an undeveloped tail, declares that there exist rudimentary muscles, the remains of those which, according to this somewhat wild evolutionist, served to move the tail of our "ancient progenitors." Unfortunately the subject has never yet been reasonably treated from a popular point of view, the idea lending itself too much to burlesque or to ridicule for that calm discussion which so grave a possibility domanda.

lesque or to ridicule for that calm discussion which so grave a possibility domands. It is, indeed—so Mr. Baring-Gould tells us—a widespread superstition among Devoushire children that Cornishmen are born with tails, and according to a similar legend, referred to by Androw Marvel in his "Loyal Scot," certain man of Kent were afflicted in like fashion as a mark of the divine displeasure at their treatment of Thomas A'Becket's horse at Strood, near Rochester. But, after all, what matters it? A tail is by no means an unornamental superfluity. A tailless monkey is infinitely less pleasant to the eye than one with a tail, and among various savage tribes this fact is recog-

FOR THE TABLE.

Chinesa Rice—Rail nicely (so the grains will be distinct) enough rice to fill a pint moid when done. Dissoive half an ounce of gelatine in a little milk. Walte the rice is still hot put in one ownes of buttor, and some sugar and ranilla to taste. When it gets cold add the gelatine and half a pint of whipped cream. Put in a mold, and when set serve with cream or preserved fruit. Enough sugar must be used to sweeten the additions of gelatine and cream.

Potato Puffer with Horrings or Sardines-Potato Fuffer with Horrings or Sardines-Boli notatoes in their ekins, not too soft; peel and allce them; keep them warm while you cut up an onion for steep par, with a piece of butter, or some very thin fat bacon. When the onlon begins to the sold, pepper, two or three tablespooneds of vinegar, and a bay-leat; leave this to simmer. Meanwhile wash two horrings take the bones oil, cut the flat into small dice, add them to the same to simmer a few minute, them put in the potatoes. Sir-all together, being the horse of the flat to soften the same way.

For break flat — An excellent breakfast cake

To soften the stew, and serve it quite not. Locardines the same way.

For breakfast—an excellent breakfast cake is made by taking a large cup of bread dough and adding a small cup of singar and a lump of butter about the size of half an egg, mix them well, and let this rise all night in the morning roll it out into a flat cake and put into a tin; cut apples into slices, not too him, and cover the top of the cake with them, pressing them down into it just as far as possible, so that the top of the cake will be nearly smooth, then take a half cup of sugar with water enough to dissolve it and with cinnamor for flavoring let this come to a boil, and then pour over the cake bake in a quick over. This is good either warm or cold, and it is always good to take fruit in some form at breakfast.

For meat croquettes, one cup of cold meat

fruit in some form at breakfast.

For meat croquettes, one cup of cold meat minced incly—no matter how the lift the bones are scraped now—add one quarter cup fine cracker or bread crumes, the scraped fine—scraped fine—scraped fine—scraped fine crumes, the scraped fine cracker or bread crumes, the scraped fine cracker or bread crumes, the scraped fine for sail, pepper, and onion julies, if we like; have half a cup of boiling water on the stove in a saucepain. Add the butter to the water and stir in the corn starch until it likekens. Beat the egg, and pour the contents of the saucepain ou it; how mix in the scanened means and crumbs, and after the mixture is cold, shape it into croquettes and cook as directed before. Why must we gnaw boutes or be condemned to a persecual diet of hash when such delicious tid-bits may be easily provided?

Farsnips with chicken are not commonly.

such delicious tid-bits may be easily provided?

Parsnips with chicken are not commonly served, but help to make an appetizing variety. Wash, sorape, and parboil the parsnips. Then, while they are cooking, split a young chicken down the back and put into a dripting pan, with the bony side down; place the parsnips around the chicken; after cutting tnem in two pars, sprinkle sait and pepper over them, and put little lumps of butter around until you have used a piece of the size of an egg; put a little water into the pan and them bake until chicken and parsnips are tender, and are brown also. If you choose, you can add one or more slices of sait pork, and it will help to make the gravy rich. The parsnips may be served on the platter with the chicken or in a separate dish; if the latter way is chosen, make enough gravy so that part of it can be poured over the parsnips. Vegetable oysters or salify may be used in place of parsnips, and unless uncommonly large need not be cut into pieces.

For a "picked up" dinner a very delightful

large need not be out into pieces.

For a "picked up" dinner a very delightful seldition will be found in croquettes, either of rice or meat. They are not hard to make, and do not require much time. For rice croquettes the following recipe will be found to make a most delicious diah—Two-thirds of a cup of rice boiled in a cup of water, if there is no stock, until tender, and two-thirds of a cup of rice boiled in a cup of water, if there is no stock, until tender, and two-thirds of a cup of rigidly-seasoned strained tomato; put on the stove and bring to the boiling point; to the rice add an egg, beaten very little, and a piece of butter as large as the bowl of a dessert spoon; then stir the tomato lightly in, making the rice a beautiful pink all through. As it is then rather too most to handle, add some four to the rice, and then roll on a floured moiding board and shape into thy moide about as long as a finger and as large as three. Then put the rolls on a flat platter and set in the ice chest until they are coid. Cook in a kettle of hot lard. After the croquettes have been rolled in cracker crumbs and besten ear, place tham in a little wire basket, plungs into the hot lard until the rolls are a dainty brown, drain on a brown paper, turn on a hot platter, and serve.

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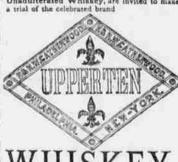
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